

# THE AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 28, 1857.

**AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN.**  
For First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards, Henry Johnson, residence 419 E. street.  
For Georgetown, (The Embodiment.)  
For Sixth Ward, George T. Dykes.  
For Fifth and Seventh Wards, MONTGOMERY SMALLWOOD.  
HENRY BOYER, Agent for Alexandria.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We issue to-day a half sheet. We are moving the office of the "American." This is attended with a great deal of labor and difficulty—but will eventually in giving you hereafter, a neatly printed sheet—a paper that you can read, and it will enable us to do better for you in every sense, and will add very much to our comfort and happiness.

Congratulate us, good friends, that this paper is hereafter to be well printed.

**PORTRAIT OF A "MODEL REPUBLIC" UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.**  
MURDERS, SUICIDES, ASSAULTS, BURGALARIES, AND LARCENIES, AND ACCIDENTS OF ALL SORTS, FORM A GLOWING CHAPTER IN THE RECORDS OF THE DAY.  
[N. Y. Correspondence Nat. Intel.]

**"THE RECORDS OF CRIME ARE BLACK ENOUGH THE PAST WEEK—NO LESS THAN SEVEN CASES OF MANSLAUGHTER AND A HEARTLESS CASE OF INFANTICIDE."**

**"NINE HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO BANKS HAVE SUSPENDED."**

**"MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN HAVE BEEN AND WILL BE THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT THIS WINTER."**

**"DESTITUTION AND DISTRESS STARE US IN THE FACE."**

**ANOTHER PORTRAIT OF "A MODEL REPUBLIC" UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.**

"We, of the old Republican party, used to charge the Federalists with infidelity to our free institutions when they maintained that the people were their own worst enemies. But the rapid growth of crime, and the defiance of law and order which have recently within the annals of our free country in blood, would go a good way to prove that there was more truth in the imputed Federal dogma than was conceded by their political adversaries. Pitched battles with fire-arms now take place in our cities, not only in the darkness of night, when ruffianism was wont to cloak its crimes, but in open day, among citizens of the same town, and without any rational cause that would justify even a fair round of boxing. The untrammelled freedom of elections, heretofore the boast of our country, is suppressed by armed mobs, and a man now advances to the polls to give his vote at the hazard of his life.—Nat. Int.

**ANOTHER PORTRAIT OF "A MODEL REPUBLIC" UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.**

"The city of Washington was on Saturday night the scene of riot, bloodshed, and pillage. Hundreds of armed ruffians held possession of the streets, and fire-arms were heard in various quarters. It is difficult to learn the particular deeds of the night, or the persons by whom they were enacted; for the ruffians operate in clans, and those clans are protected and fostered in their organized capacity by the Corporation itself.—The States.

**ANOTHER PORTRAIT OF FOREIGNERS—BY THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING STAR.**

"THE TIMES IN NEW YORK.—The unemployed and hungry are holding open-air meetings, demanding what they call their rights. THANK GOD! NO NATIVE BORN AMERICANS ARE YET OF THE SAME OPINION AS TO THEIR RIGHTS, BECAUSE TO BE OF THAT OPINION ARGUES ONE TO HOLD TO THE DOCTRINES OF DANTON, ROBESPIERRE, AND THE QUITE AS DANGEROUS SOCIALISTS OF LATER TIMES. THEY TALK IN THEIR PIERCE APPEALS OF 'GOVERNING CLASSES' IN THIS COUNTRY, WHICH PROVES THAT THEY ARE PERSONS WHOLLY INCAPABLE OF APPRECIATING THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF OUR GOVERNMENT—THAT THEY ARE AMONG US, BUT NOT OF US."—Washington Evening Star, November 6, 1857.

**DAGUERRETYPE OF "THE FEDERAL CITY" UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.**

We have nothing to regret but the brawls and acts of violence which have of late tarnished the reputation of the Federal City by the gangs of rowdies who nightly infest our streets. They have, step by step, grown bolder and more defiant until they now trample the laws under foot without the slightest apprehension. Continued immunity from punishment always invites the repetition of offences. The immoderate spirits in this city have become more reckless, and their violations of order and the public peace more glaring.—Washington Union.

**PORTRAIT OF A CITY UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.**

"The records of crime are never deficient in materials for the horrible. Shooting, stabbing, and garroting, are among the every-day occurrences; yet it is a rare thing to hear that the shedding of blood has been expiated by blood."  
"Bombs and muskets seem to be popular qualifications for places of trust under the City Government. Street Commissioner Conover has appointed Tom Hyer to be superintendent of lands and places; and other pugilists have been selected for conspicuous stations. It may all be well enough if the 'huge paw' could be judiciously used upon the heads of the rowdies who carry deadly weapons in all parts of the city."—N. Y. Correspondent National Intelligence.

**INTERESTING DECISION.**—In the circuit court, last week, upon the motion of a judgment debtor who had served a garnishee upon the directors of the Western Lunatic Asylum to attach the salary of one of the employees at that institution, Judge Thompson decided that salaries or wages of persons accruing, but not due, were not attachable or assignable by operation of law, and only assignable by the party himself as an entirety, and not in portions. In this instance, there had been previous assignment by the party to whom the salary was due.—Stanton (Va.) Vindicator.

The Springfield Republican finds that over one thousand workmen have been thrown out of employment in that city since September 1. Yet there are very few cases of suffering in the city.

## MARRIED.

At Wesley Chapel, on the 24th instant, by the Rev. George W. Israel, GEORGE W. CUSICK, to Miss ELLINORA GATRELL, both of this city.

## BALTIMORE.

At Wesley Chapel, on the 24th instant, by the Rev. George W. Israel, GEORGE W. CUSICK, to Miss ELLINORA GATRELL, both of this city.

## "HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY."

This is a trite saying, but it is not the less true; and there is a peculiar propriety in repeating it just at this time, when honesty appears to be kicked out of doors by politicians and parties, who seem to think it discreditable to keep company with so antiquated a virtue. But we are much deceived if "the great Democratic party" are not most painfully convinced, in the course of a few months, of the truth of the adage we have quoted, and repent, in sack-cloth and ashes, that they have acted upon the opposite idea, namely, that dishonesty is the best policy.

That party, all know, have a wonderful power of hanging together; of sticking to their leaders right or wrong, and going for the Democracy for the sake of the "spoils;" it is "the cohesive power of public plunder," of which Mr. Calhoun spoke in expressive and indignant language. But, thank Providence, there are some honest men to be found, even within the pale of that party; some who are not wholly devoid of shame and the power to blush when their leaders are guilty of acts which, if done by their opponents, they would denounce with all the eloquence and fervor of honest indignation and just censure. That there are such men in this party we are beginning to see, and will soon be made sensible of.

It has been charged by "old-line Democrats," that the Kansas-Nebraska act was "conceived in sin, and brought forth in iniquity;" that it was a fraud upon the people in the beginning, in the middle, and would be in the end. That being itself a cheat, it would eventually bring forth fruits worthy of itself and of its parentage. On the other hand, its authors have claimed for it almost divine honors, on account of the great "popular principles" it enunciated and put in practice; to wit, that of allowing the people of a Territory to form and regulate their own institutions in their own way, without intervention, let, or hindrance from any quarter whatever.

The inquiry is now forced upon us, and upon the entire people of the United States,—has the Kansas act been fairly and honestly carried into effect? Have the people of that Territory been permitted to form their institutions in their own way?—to frame and adopt a constitution to suit themselves? What honest man can answer in the affirmative? No one, we are sure. Then a cheat or a fraud has been practised upon the people of that Territory. They have been promised what is now withheld.

They were assured, and the whole nation was assured, that whatever constitution should be formed should be submitted to "the bona-fide resident inhabitants" for their approval or rejection; that no constitution should be forced upon them against their will; but now they are told by the Convention, "You may vote for a Constitution with slavery or for a Constitution without slavery." The simple question, "with or without slavery," is submitted to them and nothing else. The rest of the instrument may be as obnoxious to them as the code of Draco, but they are to have no power whatever to reject it; willy, nilly, they must take it. Is this in accordance with the boasted principle of "popular sovereignty," said to be contained in the organic act, and to constitute its wonderful merit? Is it to be supposed that "the party" at the North and West, who have had as much as they could possibly do to prevent that act, with all the merit claimed for it, from breaking them up, and which did, at one time, nearly annihilate them, can stand up against the crushing effect of such a fraud, and such a falsification of solemn pledges? To suppose so, is to suppose that the Democrats of that section are utterly destitute of all self-respect, all honesty, all common sense, and all shame.

Those who defend the action of the Convention say that, as slavery or no slavery was the only matter in controversy, it is sufficient that that has been submitted to the people. But is that permitting the people of Kansas to form their own institutions in their own way? How do the Convention or its apologists know or what right have they to assume that the Constitution, as framed, is satisfactory in all other respects, to them? And if it be, why not let them have an opportunity to say so? Why falsify your solemn pledge to them and to the country when there can be no motive for doing so?

But this is a subterfuge, a false pretence, which brings out the craft, trickery, and dishonesty, of the Convention in bolder relief than it would otherwise appear. The Convention knew—all their acts show that they knew—they were perpetrating a fraud upon the people of Kansas, in thus refusing to submit the instrument they had framed to their decision. They knew that the Constitution they had framed was not acceptable to them, and that, if submitted, it would be rejected; and this was the very reason why it was not submitted. Their purpose was to impose upon them a Constitution obnoxious in every respect, and they knew they could do it in no other way than by prohibiting them from having any voice in forming their own institutions.

Now we put the question to the Union, and all other supporters of the Administration, if the Convention has fulfilled the pledges of the Kansas act itself, of Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet, and of Governor Walker?

In accepting the office of Governor, Mr. Walker addressed a letter to Mr. Buchanan, which, as it was published in the Union, is to be taken as expressive, not of his sentiments alone, but of those of Mr. Buchanan and his cabinet. In that letter he used the following significant language:

"I understand that you and all your cabinet cordially concur in the opinion expressed by me that the actual bona-fide residents of the Territory of Kansas, by a fair and regular vote, unaffected by fraud or violence, may be permitted, in adopting their State constitution, to decide for themselves what shall be their social institutions. This is the great fundamental principle of the act of Congress organizing that Territory."

"I will go, then, and endeavor to adjust these difficulties, in the full confidence, as expressly expressed by you, that I will [shall] be sustained by all your own high authority, and with the cordial co-operation of all your cabinet."

In his letter of instructions Mr. Buchanan said to Gov. Walker:

"The institutions of Kansas should be established by the votes of the people of Kansas, unaided and uninterfered by force or fraud."

"When such a constitution [as shall have been framed] shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right to vote FOR OR AGAINST THE INSTRUMENT, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."

But why multiply extracts of this kind; who denies, or will dare deny, that the Democratic party stood pledged to the country to allow the people of Kansas to form a constitution for themselves, as fully as the people of Minnesota have formed one for themselves, or as the people of any State have ever done? And who can or will deny that they have been cheated out of this privilege?

It now only remains to see whether the dominant party, the great, immaculate, honest, truth-loving Democracy, will adopt and make the fraud of the convention their own, or whether they will indignantly repudiate such political chicanery and swindling as the convention has attempted to practice.

To this question there are two sides; and already are the leading Democratic papers North and South espousing the one or the other, as they happen to feel or to view the subject, or think it will affect their party. Generally, the papers at the North denounce the action of the convention, while those at the South as generally justify and defend it. But suppose the case were reversed; suppose that Kansas, instead of containing a majority of Free-State men, had a majority of pro-slavery men; and suppose the convention had been in favor of excluding slavery from the State, contrary to the wishes of the majority of the bona-fide inhabitants of the Territory, and had made a constitution calculated and intended to do this; and had then submitted that a single section of it to the people, and that in a manner not calculated to enable them to carry out their wishes; what would the chivalrous people of the South have said, and what would they have done? Would they not, in the expressive language of Mr. Wise, have been "goaded by indignation to acts of violence?" and would they not, in his language, "tear the Constitution into tatters, and TRAMPLE IT IN THE DUST?" If not, they would not be the high-spirited people we know they are.

## JUST SEVERITY.

Brown and Carroll, two Five Point rowdy robbers, who were on Friday convicted in the Court of General Sessions of robbing a man of his French sash at New York, were sentenced by Judge Russell to four years and six months each at hard labor in the State prison.

This is an example of just severity which it would be well for the community if all courts and judges would follow. Had we a Judge Russell to preside over our criminal courts; had we juries who would do their duty, and a District Attorney prompt to do his, without first ascertaining whether the individual accused is a supporter or an opponent of the Administration, we might hope that the rowdism, ruffianism and crime, which now disgrace our city and render our streets dangerous to all peaceable people, would soon be put a stop to, by the ruffians and rowdies being arrested and incarcerated where they ought to be.

We remember well when it was unsafe for any respectable, or well-dressed person to appear in the streets of Havana, after night-fall; and when assassinations took place there almost every night. But upon the appointment of the Chevalier Tacas, as Governor General of Cuba, a most extraordinary and salutary revolution was at once effected. An efficient police was established and required to do their duty; assassins were arrested and promptly executed; punishment followed close upon the heels of crime; and though it sometimes turned out that men of wealth, of family, and of influence in the community, were among the guilty, yet blind-fold justice rigidly enforced the penalty of the violated law, and no influence, no prayer, no petition could stay the hand of punishment. The maxim was, the higher and more conspicuous the criminal, the more terror would the punishment strike into the bosoms of others.

And what was the consequence of this rigid and energetic enforcement of the law? It was, that in a very short time it was as safe for any one to walk the streets of Havana, at any hour of the night, as it was to walk to church on Sunday.

Not one of the contrivers of the scenes which have been witnessed in Baltimore, and rendered here a fearful place and a word of reproach, has been brought to suffer the penalties of the law. The same is true in this city.—Union.

The Union has uttered the truth without intending to do so. Who were "the contrivers of the scenes" which have been witnessed in Baltimore? They fill high places; they are clothed with power; they are those who are now miserably colleague with the gang of ruffians that have vented their spite upon American, Fillmore, liberty poles; who war even upon the very name of American; who render our streets dangerous; who shoot our citizens, and commit all sorts of outrage upon them with impunity, knowing that they are but doing the work of those who pay them, though they may in some instances transcend the instructions and wishes of their employers.

Who would have "bathed Baltimore in blood?" Governor Ligon and those who at first advised him; and that other governor who sent him 3000 muskets. It was well for Governor L., and for Baltimore that he eventually listened to other and more prudent counsels.

## HOW DID IT HAPPEN?

The official vote of the State of New York at the recent election shows the Democratic majorities for comptroller, treasurer, attorney general, State engineer, canal commissioner, and inspector of State prisons, to average about 17,400 each, while the majority for Secretary of State reaches 18,236, and for Judge of appeals 18,063. The American vote, as compared with last year, shows a falling off of nearly one-half, while the Republican vote is barely three-fourths what it was at the same election. The Democratic vote shows a slight increase.

Why was this so? Because many of the leading American and American papers went over to the Democrats previous to the election, preferring the success of that party to that of the Republican party, at this time. Both, however, alike abuse and vilify them. Better stand aloof from both, hereafter.

## A CAPITAL REASON.

The Union, which has all along been advocating the submission of the constitution of Kansas to the people for their approval or rejection, now justifies the refusal of the Convention to submit it to the people upon the ground that "those who would vote against the slavery clause, would also vote against every other clause in the constitution." Well, suppose they did? If they have a right to vote at all, they have a right to vote for or against the whole or any part, have they not?

The Union is entitled, beyond all doubt, to a leather medal for its wonderful astuteness and honesty. But what sort of a medal shall be awarded to it for its consistency? A short time ago, when it was upon the honest track, speaking of and urging the referring of the constitution to the people, it said:

"A constitution not subject to that test, no matter what it contains, will never be acknowledged by its opponents to be anything but a fraud."

But listen to the honest and consistent Union further; hear him.

"A plausible color might be given to this assertion [namely, that it was a fraud] by the argument that the members of the Convention could have no motive for refusing to submit their work to their constituents, except a consciousness that the majority would condemn it. We confess that we should find some difficulty in answering this. What other motive could they have?"

And yet, the honest and consistent Union now admits that the Convention acted on that motive, but finds no "difficulty" in justifying it!!! Take our hat, Mr. Union, for you beat Dan Rice all hollow in jumping Jim Crow.

The union of the good men of all parties in the city of New York, upon Mr. Tieman, Democrat, for Mayor, in opposition to that prince of demagogues, and the leader of the same culottes, Fernando Wood, has called forth the following appeal to the "gutter Democracy" of that city:

"Come forth to-night, assemble in and about Tammany Hall, in such numbers and force, and to give such warm and generous approval of the nomination of Mayor Wood and the others on the ticket, as will carry dismay to the hearts of demagogues and traitors alike. Come one—Come all. Come, and show your zeal and love for the good old Democratic party, and for regular nominations. Come, and place the seal of your condemnation upon cowards and traitors. Come, and raise your united voices for Fernando Wood, the efficient Mayor, the true friend of reform, and the people's choice."

"Love for the good old Democratic party, and for regular nominations." Yes, the Democratic party is everything; the country, or the peace and order of the city, nothing. That is the very quintessence of Democracy.

"IT'S A VERY PRETTY QUARREL AS IT STANDS."

"Jon" says:

"The Democratic newspapers from Northern States come to us with articles upon the Kansas Convention, from which it would appear that the opposition to the action of the Convention from leading Democratic journalists is becoming more and more decided and intense. The journals received last night are replete with denunciations of the Convention and its acts, as utterly hostile to the meaning and intent of the Kansas Nebraska bill, and a violation of the pledges given by the Administration, by Gov. Wood and Judge Douglas to the people of Kansas, that they should have an opportunity to vote upon the constitution which should be framed by the Convention. The Philadelphia Press and Chicago Times follow up their views in daily and vigorous articles, which war aim of more than usual political authority. Meanwhile the Democratic journals have determined to sustain the Convention, are in favor of the acceptance of the constitution by Congress, in whatever form it may come; and it can only come with the slavery article."

It seems, then, that the great, harmonious democratic party have run upon the rock of Slavery, and is in danger of going to pieces before it can be got off. We hope they will have a good time of it.

**MATTERS IN PROVIDENCE.**—We learn from the Providence Journal that the steam cotton mill in that city, running 10,000 spindles, closed work on Saturday and all the operatives were discharged. The mill has been for some time running short time, working up the stock on hand. The whole number employed there, when all the machinery was in operation, was over three hundred, and the monthly wages amounted to between four and five thousand dollars. The mill has been running nearly thirty years, and it was never before stopped on account of any money pressure or of any of the many fluctuations in business which have occurred during that long time.—Boston Journal.

Well, why should not our cotton mills stop work; can we not buy our goods abroad? What's the use of encouraging American manufactures? It is contrary to "the principles of the great Democratic party," and is therefore heterodox and wrong.

"Scenes which have disgraced our city and ended in blood and death have been contrived in the Know Nothing lodge-rooms by those claiming high positions."—Union.

This is a willful, deliberate, malicious LIE. Whether the sentence was penned by the courteous and gentlemanly Editor of that paper, (for politics aside, he is a gentleman of urban manners,) or by any one of the scribblers who write for that paper in consideration of receiving, in the shape of a salary, a share of the "public plunder," it is as black a falsehood as ever came from the lips of "the father of lies," and the writer knew it to be so.

## THE EVERLASTING

Kansas, slavery, or "squatter sovereignty" question is to come before Congress again, in a shape calculated to create much heat, and to keep up "agitation," so vastly important to certain classes of politicians and political mountebanks in both sections of the Union.

**A NEW MOVEMENT.**—A correspondent of the Providence Journal, writing from Dixon, Illinois, says:

"A move has been made by the ladies of Dixon, Illinois. Some twenty of the daughters of Rhode Island, now residing here, have resolved that until every factory and calico establishment of their native State is again in successful operation, they will neither purchase nor consume any fabric, unless of American manufacture, and will give the preference to the labor of their native State. The sons of Rhode Island, also residing here, have adopted a similar resolution, and ten of them will appear in a few days with new suits of broadcloth, the materials of which were furnished by Rhode Island factories."

Of nearly 1,200 men employed in several establishments in Springfield, Mass., last August, only 380 have been discharged.

The Newark Advertiser says that revivals of religion are in progress in many of the Methodist Episcopal churches, in that city and vicinity.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.



THE WASHINGTON AMERICAN CLUB will hold its next meeting in the East Room of the Temperance Hall, on E street near Ninth, on Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock. We hope that the members of the American party from every portion of the city will be present.

The old camp fires are burning. Come one, come all. Americans shall yet rule America, "or Molly Stark's a widow." This is our country. We are for law and order, and determined that mob-rule shall no longer triumph in our city.

To William F. Boyle, Esq.:

If rumor is to be credited, you have already been selected by the Locofoco party, as the candidate for Mayor of this city, at the election to be held on the first Monday in June next; and judging from your course as a member of the Board of Aldermen, I think that the report is well founded. I therefore address you.

A few short weeks since, when the "States Hose" made their murderous assault upon the Northern Liberties Fire Company on Pennsylvania avenue, and the riotous conduct of this band of thieves, murderers, and lawless vagabonds, was brought to the notice of the city authorities, you rose in your place, and, as President of the Board of Aldermen, denounced all such charges as slanderous, and a libel upon the CITIZENS!!! of Washington. You, no doubt, at that time, regarded it as a master-stroke of policy, to shield this Imperial Guard of the Locofoco party, and thereby secure their votes and influence at the approaching election. You and your political friends have studiously sought to impress the public mind that all the disorder, lawlessness, and bloodshed, were perpetrated by the members of the American party, when you could easily have ascertained, and the proof, clear as a sun-beam, was within your reach, that the prime movers in those deeds of darkness and blood were fugitives from justice, and associated with the sons of some of our most reputable citizens and individuals holding positions under the City and General Governments. And this tradition was no difficult matter, for the entire Judiciary, all the municipal officers, and the Swiss cohorts, who like leeches hang upon the public treasury, were all interested in producing such a result. Hence, in every bar-room, restaurant, and those nameless places, where these parties do most congregate, were heard, in the midst of their nightly orgies, maledictions upon the Know Nothings. How frequently has night been rendered hideous, and our peaceful citizens aroused from their slumbers, by the discharge of fire-arms, and their maddening yells, as they rushed forth from those dens of infamy, to engage in their work of robbery and of death. Then it was that some of our leading citizens, who were using these depraved wretches to accomplish their political designs, would congratulate each other that at last they had obtained an instrumentality that would crush out Americanism in the metropolis of the nation, and secure the succession in the Mayoralty, and place in the municipal chair of State the Democratic Whig!!! of the Second Ward.

But in this, as in many other projected schemes, poor short-sighted mortals are unable to determine what shall be the end; and how frequently has man learned from melancholy experience that if he sows to the wind, soon or late he will reap the whirlwind. When these desperadoes were employed in assaulting members of the American party, then they were countenanced by the concealed class before referred to; but when, like the wolf, after having first tasted of human blood, breaking through all restraint, and no longer heeding the counsel of their concealed friends, they go forth to indiscriminate warfare upon the order-loving portion of our fellow citizens without regard to age, sex, or condition, then, the tune is changed. We do not now hear the President of the Board of Aldermen, with his stentorian voice proclaiming from his place, that it was a slander and a libel upon the fair fame of our city, to intimate that there was rowdism in our midst; and his coadjutor in the Board of Common Council, Dr. Wallace, to the amazement of his fellow members, danced on the floor of the Council chamber, throwing Dan Rice far into the shade, and holding his fellow members spell-bound, as he poured forth his burning eloquence in the defence of the States Hose, in power and eloquence, that you would suppose that he was the veritable Rip Van Winkle.

If I can judge aright from the proceedings of our City Fathers, I am of the opinion that they see the armless hand, writing their fate upon the wall, and that consternation has taken hold upon them. I fully agree with them that they have been weighed in the balance and found wanting, and that their Kingdom will be given to another. If this were not the case, why was the Joint resolution offering a reward for the murderers of Michael Murphy, introduced with such a flourish of trumpets on last Monday evening? Why this new-born zeal? Why now so zealous to guard and protect life? Why has no joint resolution been offered for the murderers of D. H. Alston, Francis M. Deems, George McElfresh, Christian Lindig, Ebenezer Hughes, and others, who were shot dead upon the first Monday in June last? Is not the life of each one of these individuals as valuable as that of Michael Murphy? You and your fellow members dared not to take such a step, for you knew full well if justice had been meted out, that Mayor Magruder and Captain Tyler would, ere this, have suffered the penalty due to their acts, and some of your brother aldermen, and a number of our citizens would not have passed the fiery ordeal unscathed.

I am really astonished that such a resolution should have been permitted to pass without amendment. Where was Smith, Evans, Pearson, Clark, and Ruff? Have they also trucked at the foot of power? There is one thing, however, that the American party, though often assailed, have thus far escaped the murderous designs of their foes. In almost every case, the bullets designed for them have found a lodgment in a Locofoco, an Irishman, a German, or a poor unoffending negro.

**AN UNREMARKED AMERICAN.**

**THANKSGIVING DAY.**—We cannot say how the day set apart by the authorities to be observed as a day of thanksgiving, and praise to the Giver of all Good, was observed in other parts of the city, but on the Island, it was devoted in part, at least, by members of five different denominations of Christians, to prayer and praise, all uniting, in one effort, to express their gratitude to God for his mercies and loving kindness to them during the year.

It was a beautiful sight to witness this union of spirits,—this oneness of sentiment,—the eagerness and fixedness of attention which pervaded the assemblage as they listened to the discourse which portrayed the numerous instances of kindness, both general and special, vouchsafed them by an almighty overruling Providence.

The sentiment of thanksgiving, should be the universal sentiment of the people of America. God has made them a chosen people—he has favored them and blessed them above all the nations of the earth. He has thus far preserved their liberties, in spite of the efforts of sectionalists and disorganizers to overturn and destroy the fair fabric—to sever the bonds of union which make the States links in the chain which binds them each to the other in bonds of union—and makes them forever one and indivisible. One thing only can produce this chaos—one thing only can cause this fair land to become the dwelling place of the hireling and oppressor—one thing only can alienate it from the possession of the children of God-fearing, bible-loving, revolutionary fathers to be cast forth wanderers on the face of the earth, and strangers in the land won by their parent's blood,—and that one thing is their ingratitude to God—the God of their fathers—the God their mothers worshipped, in whom they trusted for support and guidance, and who did support and comfort them, and make them victorious at last, and cause them to dwell in the land which He gave unto them through long years of peace and happiness, and prosperity.

Ye, who call yourselves Americans—remember that there is an overruling Providence who directs the affairs of NATIONS and of individuals, and that that people only can expect to be prosperous, happy and free, who love, honor, and obey Him.

**FESTIVAL.**—We visited Island Hall on Thursday evening, where the ladies of Gershom Chapel are having a delightful time with their splendid festival. It does us so much good to go there that we shall make an effort to visit them again.

Man is such an obtuse animal, that like the donkey, he often needs persuasion to do those things which are for his own good. He likes to be happy, but he grudges the means necessary to make him so and to keep him so. He knows his duty but hates to perform it. He will not be forced to do anything. Not he. He is stubborn, and likes to be coaxed—coaxed to do his duty even. He ought to be whipped when he cuts such capers—but as that would give the poor fellow pain—the ladies prefer to coax the mulish biped.

"Lives there the man with soul so dead Who never to himself has said, 'I'll take a wife—I'll wed?'"

If there is such an one, we would advise him to go to Island Hall, where, if he is not too old and ugly and cross-grained and stingy, you, whether or not, he will be induced to say it, and to act upon it too.

God help such a fellow, any how. Finally, brethren, do you wish to be happy? Go to Island Hall!

## The News from India.

The Atlantic brings us two weeks' later intelligence from India, fully confirming the news of the capture of Delhi by the British on the 21st of September, and announcing the not less welcome, and scarcely less important, news that the gallant Havelock has finally succeeded in relieving Lucknow, and thus achieving the object for which he so long and valiantly strove. It appears, from the scanty information contained in the telegraphic dispatch to the British Government, that had Havelock's force not reached Lucknow just at the time it did, the besiegers would have succeeded in destroying the devoted little band which has so obstinately held out and defended its position, under every disadvantage of inferior force, want of food, severity of climate, and pestilence. The besieging horde, under the orders, as is believed, of Nana Sahib, had almost finished a mine, by the explosion of which the place must have fallen into their hands, together with the women and children. Havelock's arrival forced them to abandon the siege and defend themselves, and resulted fortunately in their total defeat.

The two chief centres of the revolt are now broken up, and the mutineers scattered about the country, where they can still give a great deal of trouble, but cannot reorganize in sufficient strength to offer any formidable opposition. In every place where the mutiny has shown itself, it is said to be suppressed and the rebels dispersed; and it is confidently expected that "the neck of the revolt" is now really broken. The expense at which these victories have been achieved is, however, exceedingly heavy. General Nicholson's death, from the severity of his wounds received at Delhi, and the fall of the brave and enduring Neil when the success for which he so valiantly fought and nobly suffered was just within his grasp, are severe losses to the British army which will be deeply felt.

## POETIC EFFUSION.

The annexed beautiful little poem is from the pen of the Hon. Henry R. Jackson, of Georgia, for several years past Minister of the United States to the Court of Austria, a post which he has filled with honor to his country and himself. The lines are eminently creditable to the poetic genius of the writer, and do honor alike to his head and heart.

From the Charleston Mercury.

## MY FATHER.

BY HON. HENRY R. JACKSON, OF GEORGIA.  
As die the embers on the hearth,  
And o'er the floor the shadows fall,  
And creep the chirping cricket forth,  
And ticks the dew-watch in the wall—  
I see a form in yonder chair,  
That grows beneath the waning light;  
There are the wan and features—there  
The pallid brow and locks of white!

My Father! when they laid thee down,  
And heaped the clay upon thy breast,  
And left thee sleeping all alone  
Upon thy narrow couch of rest,  
I know not why I could not weep—  
The soothing drops refused to roll;  
And oh! that grief's a wild and deep  
Which settles fearless on the soul!

But when I saw thy vacant chair,  
Thy idle hat upon the wall,  
Thy book—the pencilled passage where  
Thine eye had rested last of all;  
The tree beneath whose friendly shade  
Thy trembling feet had wandered forth;  
The very priests whose feet had made  
When last they feebly trod the earth;  
And thought, while countless ages fled,  
Thy vacant seat and vacant stand—  
Unworn thy hat, thy book unopened,  
Ereased thy footstep from the sand;  
And widowed, in this cheerless world,  
The heart that gave its love to thee;  
Torn, like a vine, whose tendrils curled